

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

NOV -1 1922

Dated at WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 28th, 1922

Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

42331 NOV-122

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named,
deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright pro-
tection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and
60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the
Ford Educational Library Agriculture entitled "Some of Uncle Sam's
(2 Reels) Rel. #12 Work Shops"

deposited in the Copyright Office on and registered
under Class, XXc., No. ©CLM 2204

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send
the said copy or copies to me at the following address:

Ford Motor Company, 451 Penna Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. or

to

at

Signed FORD MOTOR COMPANY
(Claimant of Copyright)

July, 1920-500

Chief Clerk,
Washington Branch

Received the above:

W.D. Lynham
FORD MOTOR COMPANY Per W.D. Lynham
Chief Clerk
Washington Branch

NOV -3 1922

Delivered in person

FORD EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY
CIVICS & CITIZENSHIP ✓

Release No. 12. ✓

MAIN TITLE

"SOME OF UNCLE SAM'S WORKSHOPS." ✓

NOV -1 1922 ✓

Produced and Distributed by Ford Motion
Picture Laboratories ✓
Copyrighted 1922 by Ford Motor Company. ✓

SUB-TITLES:

1. Uncle Sam's greatest workshop is the Post Office. Every hour 850,000 letters are delivered by its 350,000 employees. They handle one-third of the world's mail.
2. Each letter must be carefully addressed. Is this letter correct?
3. The letter starts on its rapid journey. Uncle Sam will carry it from Seattle to New York in 98 hours.
4. Uncle Sam collect the mail at regular hours day and night.
5. Your letter with thousands of others comes to the large main Post Office. The letters are sorted.
6. Each letter is Time and Place marked and the stamp cancelled.
7. A machine cancels 500 letters each minutes.
8. In a large Post Office, the letters are sorted for the different carriers.
9. The sorter reads rapidly the address and the letter flies to its place. This requires rapid work.
10. Carriers coming for their morning mail.
11. Each carrier sorts the mail for his route.
12. The carriers with the morning mail leaving the Post Office.
13. Mail is delivered by carriers in all towns of 10,000 or more.
14. If your letter of newspaper goes out of town, it is sent in mail bags. Sorting the papers.
15. Each bag is for a different city.
16. Uncle Sam's Postal Service carries packages by Parcel Post.
17. Motor trucks carry the mail to the waiting mail train.
18. The fastest trains carry the mail. Each mail car has its clerks and sorters.
19. The fast mail train does not stop at the small stations. The mail is taken on in this manner.
20. Inside the mail car, the mail is placed in the different sacks, one of which is dropped at each station along the line.

(#12 - - - Some of Uncle Sam's Workshops)

21. Benjamin Franklin founded our postal system. Mail was carried in stage coach or by post rider.
22. At first our letters were folded and sent without envelopes. Thirty miles for six cents, which was paid on delivery.
23. Stamps were first used in 1847. Today many kinds of stamps are used on our letters. The common two-cent stamp of which we use 20,000,000,000 each year ---
24. The Special Delivery stamp --
25. It requires great ingenuity to provide us with so many stamps all ready to stick on a letter. The stamp paper is made from spruce logs.
26. The wood-pulp is rolled into sheets.
27. Printing 12,000 stamps each minute.
28. The mucilage is spread upon the back of each stamp by machinery.
29. Making perforations so that the stamps may be torn quickly apart.
30. The magic stamp is made in Uncle Sam's greatest workshop. It carries our letters by land, by water and even through the air. The air mail is loaded with mail bags and goes swiftly through the air.

THE END.

This document is from the Library of Congress
“Motion Picture Copyright Descriptions Collection,
1912-1977”

Collections Summary:

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National Audio-Visual Conservation Center
The Library of Congress